

N. P. MINOR,
Attorney at Law,
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI,
WILL practice in the counties of Callaway,
Montgomery, Lincoln, Pike and Ralls.
aug 3 n44

A. H. BUCKNER | **E. A. LEWIS.**
BUCKNER & LEWIS,
Attorneys at Law,
ST. CHARLES, MO.
PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of St. Charles
Warren, Montgomery and Lincoln counties,
the District Court of St. Charles, and the Supreme
Court at St. Louis. [Oct. 26, 1866: n44]

C. M. B. THURMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
(Kennett Building)
ST. LOUIS, MO.,

JOE ALLEN.
Attorney at Law:
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Troy, Missouri.
WILL practice in all the Courts of the third
Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to
his care will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 12, 1865. n1

R. D. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,
Truxton, Lincoln County, Mo.
WILL practice in the Courts of the Third Judicial
District. Prompt attention given to the
collection of claims. [Feb 13 1867. n1]

F. T. WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Truxton, Lincoln County,
MISSOURI.
December 12, 1865. n1 1y

DR. J. C. GOODRICH
DENTIST,
Office Wentzville Mo.
Nitrous Oxid Gas administered for the painless
removal of teeth.
[See Reference, my old patrons,
June 28, 1867.]

Stephenson House,
Wright City.
THIS HOUSE has recently opened for the accom-
modation of the traveling public. The
house is new, well furnished, and every attention
given to its patrons to make it pleasant to
travelers who may wish to stop over night, or take
the hack to Troy. A share of public patronage
is respectfully solicited. [Jan 2, 1867, n1]

Barnum's Hotel,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business
under the name and style of FAY & Mc-
CARTY, Proprietors of Barnum's St. Louis
Hotel. The house has recently been refurnished
and fitted up with all the modern improvements
and conveniences, and as heretofore, will be kept
as a first class hotel in all respects.
THOS. FAY,
St. Louis, Nov. 30, '67. WM. C. McCARTY,
dec 5 '67 n50

EVERETT HOUSE
FOURTH STREET,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.,
I. B. GILDERSLAVE, Proprietor.
The most central location of any house in the city.
Omnibuses for all Railroad Trains stop at
passengers in due time, and baggage checked at
the door, which are advantages equal to any hotel
in the city. [March 15, 1867]

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
(Formerly Galt House)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The subscriber, formerly joint proprietor of the
Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to
his friends and the public generally, that he has
taken the above Hotel, which he has refitted and
refurnished. The tables will be supplied with the
best of the market. No attention will be
wanting to make the guests friends of the Saint
Nicholas.
ENOS JENNINGS.
May 3 1867 n19

Agents Wanted
TO SELL DR. WM. SMITH'S
Bible Dictionary.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. See that the
book you get contains over 1,000 pages.
Agents are doing a Splendid Business with
This Work.
To those who want the small London Edition,
from which the Juvenile American Edition
has been copied, we will supply the IMPORTED
WORK ITSELF, which we offer at \$2.75 a
copy, being 75 cents less than the American
Edition. For full particulars, send for circulars.
Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
may 14 n20 3w Cincinnati, Ohio.

Guardian's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of John T. Blanton, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 1868 W. M. PALMER, Jr., Guardian.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Jesse Bourland, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 1868 JOHN H. BRITTON, Administrator.

LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD.

VOL. 3. TROY, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868. NO. 30.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of admin-
istration on the partnership estate of J.
H. Withrow & Son (a firm composed of Joseph
H. Withrow and Thomas W. Withrow) were
granted to the undersigned by the Clerk of the
County Court of Lincoln County, Missouri, in
vacation on the 24 day of June, 1868. All per-
sons having claims against said estate are re-
quired to exhibit them for allowance to the un-
dersigned administrator within one year after the
date of said letters, or they may be precluded from
benefit of such estate; and if such claims are
not exhibited within two years from the date of said
letters, they will be forever barred.
THOMAS W. WITHROW,
Surviving partner and administrator
of partnership estate of J. H. Withrow & Son.
June 25, 1868. n24 4w

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamen-
tary upon the estate of Joseph H. Withrow,
deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the
Clerk of the County Court of Lincoln County,
Missouri, in vacation, bearing date June 6th, 1868.
All persons having claims against said estate are
required to exhibit the same for allowance to the
undersigned executor within one year from the
date of said letters, or they may be precluded from
benefit of said estate; and if such claims are
not exhibited within two years from the date of
this publication they will be forever barred.
THOMAS W. WITHROW,
JAMES M. Z. WITHROW,
JOHN R. KNOX, Executors.
June 25, '68

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-
ministration were granted to the undersigned,
on the estate of Sarah Decker, deceased, on the
14th day of May, 1868, by the Clerk of the
County Court of Lincoln County, Missouri. All
persons having claims against said estate are re-
quired to exhibit them to the administrator for
allowance within one year from the date of said
letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit
of said estate, and if not exhibited within two
years from the date of said letters they will be
forever barred.
JOS. B. ALLEN, Adm'r.
June 25 n26 4w

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of admin-
istration were granted to the undersigned on the
estate of Hiram French, deceased, on the 5th
day of May, 1868, by the Clerk of the County
Court of Lincoln County, Missouri. All persons
having claims against said estate are required to
exhibit them to the administrator for allowance
within one year from the date of said letters,
or they may be precluded from any benefit of
said estate, and if not exhibited within two
years from the date of said letters they will be
forever barred.
OTIS & FREDERICK GOODRICH,
may 14 n20 4w Administrators.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested in the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Kinchen Robinson, deceased, will make
a final settlement of her administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday, the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25, n26p JULIAN ROBINSON, Adm'r

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Henry Martin, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy, on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 15 n26 4w WILLIAM YOUNG, Adm'r.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Thomas Hammonds, dec'd, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy, on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 15 n26 4w WILLIAM YOUNG, Adm'r.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Simon Thornhill, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 n26 4w JOHN M. BIRKHEAD, Adm'r

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, Executor of the
estate of Dennis Swan, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 n26 4w WILLIAM H. WISE, Exor

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Gilmore Finley, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 n26 4w DAVID W. GLADNEY, Adm'r.

Final Settlement.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Mary E. Gibson, deceased, will make a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate at the next August term of the Lincoln
County Court, to be begun and held in Troy on
Monday, the 10th day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 n27 4w JESSE THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Guardian's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-
ested that the undersigned will resign his
guardianship of John T. Blanton, minor heir of
the estate of Richard Blanton, deceased at the
next August term of the Lincoln County Court, to
be begun and held in Troy on Monday the 10th
day of August, 1868.
JUN 25 1868 LEWELLYN SHIPP.

HUNGRY HEARTS.
Some hearts go hungering thro' the world,
And never find they love the seek;
Some lips with pride or scorn are curled,
To hide the pain they may not speak.
The eye may flash, the mouth may smile,
The voice in gladdest music thrill,
And yet beneath them all the while
The hungry heart is pining still.
I see them gaze from wistful eyes,
I mark their sign on fading cheeks;
I hear them breathe in smothering sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redressing wrong,
No eye with pity is impaired;
Oh, misconstrued and suffering long!
Oh, hearts that hunger thro' the world!

**The Payment of the Bonds in Green-
backs—A Real Case in Point.**
[From the Louisville Courier.]
A great public question was elucidated
in a striking manner the other day dur-
ing the progress of a private conversa-
tion. The details of a transaction then
alluded to, are stated below with strict
accuracy, and the transaction itself illus-
trates the connection between the govern-
ment and a large class of its creditors.
A glass manufacturer from Pittsburg
was a few days since in the counting room
of a Louisville house with which he has
done a large business for twenty years
past. In a conversation with his old
friend, the Louisville merchant, he re-
marked that he was not pleased with the
nomination of Grant, and would not sup-
port him unless Pendleton should be the
opposing candidate.
"In that case," said he, "I shall vote
for Grant, because I contributed to the
support of the Government in the hour of
its distress, and Mr. Pendleton would
compel me to accept greenbacks for the
bonds which I hold. That would be re-
pudiation."
"I remember that investment of yours,"
said the Louisville merchant. "You sold
\$10,000 in gold at 282 in 1864, and
bought gold bearing United States bonds
for which you paid 94 in greenbacks."
"Exactly so," said the Pittsburg gen-
tleman.
"Then," said his friend, "you exchanged
your \$10,000 in gold for \$28,200 in green-
backs; and these you exchanged for \$30,-
000 in United States bonds. On these
bonds the Government has annually paid
you an interest of \$1,800 in gold, which
is 18 per cent. per annum on the sum you
invested in Government securities. Your
interest in four years has returned into
your pockets 7,200 of your 10,000 gold
dollars, and you claim that the Govern-
ment owes you \$30,000 more in gold!
If in four years you receive \$37,200 in
return for \$10,000, your patriotism will
be well rewarded indeed."
"I am not responsible for the bad man-
agement of the Government," said the
Pittsburg gentleman. "I was financing
for myself and not for the Govern-
ment, and I only ask it to keep its en-
gagements as I keep mine."
"But while you were financing for
yourself," said his friend, "you should
have observed the striking fact that while
the bonds promised gold for the interest
they did not specify the money in which
the principal was to be paid, moreover
the greenbacks with which you bought
those bonds bore this legend:
"This note is a legal tender for all debts,
public and private, except duties on im-
ports, and the interest of the public debt."
"Every one of those notes which has
passed through your hands before you
bought the bonds, and since, has been a
notice served on you by the Government
that the principal of your bonds is pay-
able in greenbacks. Accordingly, you see
the Government paying its other debts in
greenbacks. So it paid the soldier for
enduring toils and braving dangers.
Even the pitiful pension of the disabled
private is paid in greenbacks for the lost
labor of the husband, who lies moulder-
ing in a soldier's grave. What have you
done that the Government shall make an
exception in your favor?"
"I hold its bonds," replied the glass
manufacturer, "and though the bonds
may fail to specify anything of the sort,
yet there is an implied obligation, when-
ever a government issues such bonds, that
the principal shall be paid in gold."
"But," rejoined the merchant, "that
implied obligation is directly negatived
by the inscription on the greenbacks, and
negatived also by the wording of the
bonds, which carefully specifies gold for
the interest and carefully omits any spec-
ification as to how the principal is to be
paid; thus leaving that point optional with
the Government. Moreover, the green-
backs themselves are notes, bonds, prom-
ises to pay which the Government is as
much obligated to pay in coin as any
other description of bonds whatever. If
the government substitutes its greenback
notes for its bonds in your possession,
you hold against it as valid an obligation
as you held before, and have no right
whatever to cry 'repudiation.'"
"The government will be able to redeem
the greenbacks in coin as soon as it will
be able to pay your bonds in coin. Its
necessities compel it to give its creditors

promises instead of pay. It is for you to
show why it should give you interest-
bearing notes and compel its other credi-
tors to accept notes which draw no inter-
est. It is for you to show why the peo-
ple shall be taxed to pay interest on what
the government owes you, while they get
no interest on the notes which they hold
against the government. In what respect
is your claim more just or sacred than
theirs?"
"Now, suppose the Government take
your bonds at their face and pays you
\$30,000 in greenbacks. You can ex-
change that sum for \$21,400 in gold.
You will then receive more than double
the sum you invested four years ago, and
upon which the Government has paid you
usury at the rate of 18 per cent. per an-
num! My friend, you have no good reas-
on for calling this 'repudiation.' When
so liberal a settlement is proposed you
have no right to demand that \$30,000 more
gold than is 'promised in the bond' shall
be wrung from the labor of the country
for your private emolument. As a just
business man you would not set up such
a claim against a private individual and
you could not legally collect it. The ob-
ligation of your bonds as you construe it
against the public would convert them
and the Government itself into instru-
ments of extortion and inordinate op-
pression."
"This implied obligation with which
you propose to piece out the actual obli-
gation of the government, applies with
far more force and justice to the claims of
the soldiers who rendered personal ser-
vice and devoted their lives to the public
defense. But you and the party with
which you act do not call it repudiation
to pay them in greenbacks for the blood
they shed and the limbs they lost. You
prefer the least meritorious class of the
public creditors; and for those who have
already grown rich off of the necessities
of the Government you demand an exor-
bitant, additional gold premium. The
soldier's wages and rewards of the poor, who
have bled and suffered for it, you would
pay in greenbacks!"
As he listened to this argument in fa-
vor of what he had termed "repudiation,"
the Pittsburg gentleman bethought him
that for twenty years he had known the
good old merchant to be a man who would
part with his last cent and coin his body
to pay his bond. He mused a moment
with the air of a man who hears some-
thing which he must ponder more at lei-
sure; and then he changed the conversa-
tion.

The Agriculture of Alaska.
The bill appropriating \$7,500,000 for the
payment of Alaska having passed the
House on the 11th instant, we extract
from the report of the House Committee
on Foreign Affairs the subjoined state-
ment of the agricultural promises of this
new acquisition:
The cultivable surface of the districts
bordering on the Northern Pacific, in
which the western slope of the Rocky
Mountains may be included from the 45th
to the 60th parallels of latitude, and em-
bracing five degrees of longitude in width
is not much less than 300,000 square
miles.
The characteristics of Sitka have been
noticed. The soil and climate of Kodiak
are superior to those of Sitka, and the
island is more important in commercial
and agricultural points of view. The
land is good and will produce most of
the vegetables and fruits known to north-
ern climates. Potatoes, turnips, and let-
tuce are cultivated with great success.
Raspberries, strawberries and whortles-
berries are well filled and of large size,
but did not ripen well the last season. Goose-
berries did better. It is thought culti-
vation will greatly improve these as all
other products of the soil.
The food of the birds that find a breed-
ing place in this vast and distant region
is chiefly the Alpine cranberry, smaller
and not so palatable as the common cran-
berry until touched by frost, when it is
delicious.
Capt. Howard says of Conalaska that
grasses are abundant to the summit of
the hills, 1,800 feet above the sea. He
does not know a better country for stock.
A few spruces have been transplanted
from Kodiak, no trees being found upon
the island. The natives offer good pota-
toes for sale at the mouth of the Chiloet
river, and also at Kake Island.
On the southern boundary we find as
fine herds grass as any country can boast.
It grows wild without care or culture.
The white and burr clover introduced
from California grows well at Sitka.
They answer well for green fodder, but
hay is impracticable in the opinion of
Dr. Kellogg. The telegraph corps found
no difficulty in making hay on the Sie-
kine river. Mr. William Palmer says
that they wintered forty head of cattle,
and had no difficulty whatever in doing
it. Turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, po-
tatoes, and other root crops, with cab-
bage, &c., are the main resources of the
people. Winter gooseberries, blackber-
ries, the conberry, little inferior to cran-
berries, the large thimbleberry of the
West, the blackberry, and the colored
berry of the finest flavor, are abundant
from Sitka to Conalaska.
No dish, says Dr. Kellogg, can be
more fascinating than these berries eaten
with sugar and cream, or more delicious
for a sauce to mutton or game. If these
berries were largely cultivated, he says,
an unlimited market and good fortunes
could be realized. Dr. Kellogg saw
many mown valleys at Kodiak, wherein a
good supply of hay had been cured for
winter use from the native grasses. The
cattle were fat and milk abundant. Noth-
ing has been done in the way of thorough

and careful cultivation. One of the
choicest luxuries are pickled mushrooms,
which are abundant. At Conalaska the
grasses are abundant, with a better cli-
mate for hay than that of Oregon.
The cattle are remarkably fat, and the
beef tender and delicate, rarely surpassed
by any well-fed stock.
There are many sunny hillsides which
would produce good crops with thrifty
cultivation. Oats and barley often sprout
in the ear, and if fall-sown would thrive
like the native grasses. Grass is cut in
August on the island of Kodiak, when it
is two or three feet high, and cures well
and rapidly. Stacks examined by Prof.
Davidson he found as sweet and in as fine
condition as any he had ever seen on the
Atlantic coast. Western men corroborate
the report of Dr. Kellogg, the botanist,
in saying that it is a fine grazing country,
capable of sustaining a large number of
cattle. The condition of the cattle seen
at Saint Paul and on Spruce Island, at the
freedmen's settlement, was fine and the
flavor of the beef good.
Cranberries grow wild about Sitka.
They might easily be cultivated, and
would form a valuable addition to the
California market. Grass would grow as
well at Sitka as at Kodiak if the land
were cleared. Potatoes yield from four
to seven fold, and attain a weight from
three to four pounds. Peas grow at
Conalaska, and as far north as Norton
Sound, latitude 64 degrees. The fields
are brilliant with many-colored flowers
throughout the whole country. Plants
are found in the sub-Arctic regions which
belong to more temperate climates. Poi-
sonous plants are few in number, and not
virulent. No reptiles, toads, lizards, nor
any similar animal were found by the
coast survey explorations, nor are they
found in the Arctic or sub-Arctic regions.

**The Negroes Drilling Near Savan-
nah, Ga.—What Does It Mean?**
[From the Savannah News and Herald, July 8.]
We learn that on nearly every Sunday,
a large number of negroes, variously es-
timated at from six to eight hundred, as-
semble on King's plantation, five miles
distant, and listen to inflammatory
speeches by black scoundrels, and after-
wards drill. The negroes come from all
the settlements around, and many go from
this city. They have rifles and drums,
and the majority of them muskets or
shotguns. These who are not thus pro-
vided have wooden muskets, with which
they go through the manual of arms, so
that they will know how to use the
deadly weapons, when stolen or otherwise
obtained. A gentleman a few days since
observed a negro near King's plantation
making a wooden musket, and asked him
what it was for. The negro replied that
it was to drill with. Some further con-
versation occurred, during which the ne-
gro substantially said that he wanted to
learn to drill, so that he would know how
to drill with the others, and learn the use
of the musket; that the reason that the
negroes were drilling with muskets was
that they were not satisfied, and wanted
their lands, and might have to use the
musket to get them.
These assemblages and drills of the
negroes bode no good to the white people
of this section, and should be stopped, no
matter at what cost. In District No. 1,
the negroes last summer organized mil-
itary companies in many of the counties
and frequently drilled, until the matter
was brought before Gen. Schofield, who
ordered them to be disbanded, and saw
that his orders were obeyed. General
Mosde can and should do likewise. There
are a number of white villains who teach
the negroes to believe that they are the
superiors of the whites, and that the
lands belong to them, and urge them to
assert what they call their rights. The
negroes may, having arms in their
hands, be incited to deeds of violence
against the whites by these inflammatory
harangues.

Mark Twain says that when women
frame the laws, the first thing they do
will be to enact:
1. That all men should be at home by
10 P. M., without fail.
2. That married men should bestow
considerable attention on their own wives.
3. That it should be a hanging offense
to sell whisky in saloons, and that fine
and disfranchisement should follow drink-
ing at such places.
4. That the smoking of cigars to ex-
cess should be forbidden, and the smok-
ing of pipes utterly abolished.
5. That the wife should have a little
of her own property when she marries a
man who hadn't any.
Such a tyranny as this," says Mark,
"we could never stand. Our souls could
never endure such degrading thralldom.
Women, go away! Seek not to beguile
us of our imperial privileges. Content
yourselves with your little feminine
troubles—your babies, your benevolent
societies and your knitting—and let your
natural bosses do the voting. Stand back
—you will be wanting to go to war next.
We will let you teach school as much as
you want to, and we will pay you half
wages for it, too; but beware! We don't
want you to crowd us too much."

A French paper gives a charming
glimpse of the manners and customs
which prevail in Brecknock, South Wales.
A soldier died there, the band of his
regiment accompanied the remains to the
grave, where it played a selection, and
then went and serenaded the widow!
Why is an author the most wonderful
man in the world? Because his tale
comes out of his head.
It is said London contains fully ten
thousand persons who support themselves
entirely by their pens.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square (10 lines) or less, one insertion.....	\$1 50
Each additional insertion.....	75
Administrators' Notices.....	50
Final Settlement Notices.....	30
Story Notices (single story).....	30
Each additional story in same notice.....	100
25¢ A Liberal Deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.	

Chinese Mode of Torture.
The torture of the bedstead is resorted to
in order to extort money. The victim
is put on a wooden rack—flat on his
back—and his neck, wrists and ankles are
fastened down by boards having curves
large enough for the purpose. These
instruments are pressed down on the
parts of the body to which they are fitted
and are then tied under the bedstead.
Besides all this, sometimes a pole is fast-
ened at right angles to a bar of wood
placed across his ankles—the pole ex-
tending to his chin and pressing against
it; so that his head will be thrown back-
ward and upward. In this position he
is made to pass the night, unless the jail-
ors relent or he comes to their terms.
No one is willing to sleep a second night
on such a bedstead, if he can arrange
matters with his keepers.

The tortures of the frame of the flow-
ery eyebrows require the aid of the pen-
cil for an intelligent description. One
mode is to tie up the victim by one wrist
and one ankle—his head turned upward;
another is to tie both wrists and both
ankles, with the head downward; by
either mode the entire weight of the
body is brought to bear upon these deli-
cate portions of the human frame. The
punishment occasions intense agony.
The torture called "the monkey grasp-
ing a peach" is employed by mandarins
to compel a prisoner to confess his guilt.
The weight of the body is wholly sus-
tained by one arm, which is placed over
a slender horizontal pole several feet from
the earth, while the other arm, and this,
are pressed under the legs and tied to-
gether by the thumbs below the knees.
No part of the body is permitted to touch
the ground. Let the reader suffer his
thumbs to be tied in this way, even with
his feet on the floor, and he will soon
realize the terrors of this frightful tor-
ture.

The torture of the cage is caused by
compelling the culprit to stand on tiptoe
with his head protruding through the
top of it. The hole is just large enough
for his neck, and if he attempts to rest
himself by drawing up his legs, the
weight of his body is brought to bear on
his neck. During the latter part of the
reign of the Emperor who died in 1850,
a noted robber was compelled to stand in
public in such a cage in the suburbs of
Peking, until he died in agony.
The torture of the tube is caused by
putting a large tube of bamboo, or a
small tub or pail, turned bottom side up,
upon the head of the culprit; incense is
then lighted and so placed that the smoke
shall ascend into the prisoner's head
cover. As the smoke cannot escape
through the top, the victim endures in-
describable agony, or is suffocated unless
the instrument is removed.

Another mode of torture is to compel
the prisoner to kneel on chains or bits of
crockery. His arms are outstretched and
he is severely whipped if he dares to
lower them. Again he is made to kneel
on these sharp and uneven substances
with his hands tied behind his back.
The Chinese say that in the case of stub-
born criminals, it happens quite often
that several hundred blows inflicted with
a rattan thong are laid on the prisoner
while he is in this painful position.
A feshish mode of torture occasion-
ally used upon State prisoners is called
the hot water snake. Hollow pater tubes,
made in the form of snakes, are so con-
structed that they can be wound round
the arms of prisoners. Another, and the
third cell, is sometimes wound round the
body. Boiling hot water is then poured
into the mouths of these snakes, and as
it runs through the hollow tubes it burns
into the unhappy victim's flesh and occa-
sions the most exquisite torment. This
devilish contrivance is still occasionally
used at the capital on State prisoners.

The torture of the shirt of iron wire is
even more diabolical than the boiling
snake. A shirt-like garment, made of
very fine wire, with interstices something
like those of a fishing net, is put on the
prisoner, the clothing from the upper
part of the body having been removed.
A cord is attached to it in such a way
that when pulled the shirt will press
down closely on the body, and the skin
and flesh will protrude, more or less,
through the interstices. A knife-like
instrument is then passed over the wire
on the outside, cutting or rasping off the
protruding skin and flesh. The operation
is repeated at the option of the dispenser
of justice.
The torture of the whip of books is no
less inhuman. A large number of very
fine books are securely fastened to a
handful of the fibres of a lamp. The
whole is then used as a whip with which
to beat the prisoner in order to elicit a
confession. When a blow is given with
the whip, many of the books will stick
to the body of the victim, and unless a
satisfactory confession is forthcoming,
the whip is pulled or jerked back by
main force and another blow given. The
operation is repeated according to the
direction of the presiding officer.

A reporter of a Detroit paper, in an
article on the city poor, spoke of the
great number of persons reduced to pov-
erty by the "mysterious decrease of Prov-
idence." His astonishment may be im-
agined when he saw the passage printed,
"mysterious decrease of provisions."
A gentleman was praising the beauti-
ful hair of a lady, when one of those pre-
cocious little misers, who always have a
word to say, remarked, "I guess these
would look as well if I took as much
care of it. Mamma never sleeps in her
hair."
"Genius will work its way through,"
as the poet said "when he saw a hole in
the elbow of his coat."